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moderante natura, conamina sua molitur; Sed præter hæc, tempus ad operationem atque anni tempestas magis idonea pro transplantatione ad libitum eligi, ut & corpus infitioni subjiciendum congruis adminiculis ad recipiendam illam ex arte præparari disponique poterit; Quod revera maximi ad salutarem faustumque morbi successum momenti cenferi debet.

De hac re vide etiam *Philos. Transf.* No. 339.

III. *Problematis Mathematicis Anglis nuper propositi Solutio Generalis.*

IN Actis Eruditorum pro mense *Octobri* Anni 1698. pag. 471. D. *Johannes Bernoullius* hæc scripsit. Methodum quam opraveram generalem secandi “[Curvas] ordinatim positione datas sive algebraicas sive transcendentes, in angulo recto sive obliquo, invariabili sive data lege variabili, tandem ex voto erui: cui, *Leibnitio* approbatore, ne $\gamma\mu$ addi posset ad ulteriorem perfectionem, & vel ideo tantum quod perpetuo ad æquationem deducat: in qua si interdum indeterminatæ sunt inseparabiles, methodus non ideo imperfectior est, non enim hujus sed alius est methodi indeterminatas separare. Rogamus igitur fratrem ut velit suas quoque vires exercere in re tanti momenti. Suscepti laboris non pœnitebit, si felix successus fructu jucundo compensaverit. Scio relicturum suum quem nunc fover modum, qui in paucissimis tantum exemplis adhiberi potest.

Hi tres Viri celeberrimi sese, jam ab annis quatuor vel quinque circiter in solvendis hujusmodi Problematis exercuerant. Absque spiritu divinandi eandem solutionem cum *Bernoulliana* tradere difficile fuerit. Sufficit quod Solutio sequens sit generalis, & ad æquationem semper deducat.

P R O B.

P R O B L E M A.

Quæritur Methodus generalis inveniendi Seriem Curvarum, quæ Curvas in serie alia quacumque data constitutas, ad angulum vel datum vel data lege variabilem secabunt.

Solutio.

Natura Curvarum secundarum dat Tangentes earundem ad intersectionum puncta quæcumque; & anguli intersectionum dant perpendiculara Curvarum secantium; & perpendiculara duo coeuntia, per concursum suum ultimum, dant centrum Curvaminis Curvæ secantis ad punctum intersectionis cujuscumque. Ducatur Abscissa in situ quocumque commodo, & sit ejus Fluxio Unitas; & positio perpendiculari dabit Fluxionem primam Ordinatæ ad Curvam quæsitam pertinentis; & Curvamen hujus Curvæ dabit Fluxionem secundam ejusdem Ordinatæ. Et sic Problema semper deducetur ad æquationes. Quod erat faciendum.

Scholium.

Non hujus sed altius est methodi æquationes reducere, & indeterminatas separare, absolutè si fieri possit, sin minus per Series infinitas. Problema hocce, cum nullius fere sit usus, in Actis Eruditorum annos plures neglectum & insolutum mansit. Et eadem de causâ solutionem ejus non ulterius prosequor.